

COMET TO BE SEEN  
IN WEST TO-NIGHTAstronomers Will Follow  
Old Schedule.

## TAIL IS PLAINLY SEEN

Outreaching Half Appeared in  
East Yesterday Morning.

Prof. Asaph Hall, of Naval Observatory, believes Earth may have traversed streamer or still be enveloped by faint stream of flying atoms—interesting conclusions show head like nozzle.

To-night the Naval Observatory astronomers will look for the comet near the western horizon according to the old schedule, notwithstanding their surprise when they had a fine view of the tail yesterday morning in the east, as it was still approaching the earth.

Prof. Asaph Hall last night declared that he was convinced the nucleus across the sun's disk only occurred between 11 and 12 p. m., Eastern time, Wednesday night, and that the appearance of the outreaching half of the tail in the East yesterday morning was evidence of a curvature to be detected only by such a difference in the time of its arrival at the earth's position in space.

He said the Naval Observatory astronomers would again look for the comet's tail this morning in the East, and that the earth might already have traversed the plume, or still be enveloped by the faint stream of flying atoms.

Trying to weigh it.

By the long series of careful positional observations which the astronomers are now making, they are undertaking to weigh the comet.

Had they been in possession of the exact figures, there would have been no question as to how much the gravitation of the planets Venus and Mercury would hold it back and thereby make its arrival later than the printed time table. Dr. Hall said that all estimates allowed a possible delay of only a fraction of an hour.

Prof. Hall, Hill, and Morgan, of the Naval Observatory, were among the qualified witnesses of the appearance of the comet tail in the east yesterday morning between the hours of the moon's subsidence beneath the horizon and dawn. Observatory reports from different parts of the world confirm their views.

The head or nucleus was beneath the horizon, in fact, probably already past the sun's apparent position on the other side of the earth.

At the Naval Observatory, the width was estimated at about 6 degrees, while in California it was about 8 degrees.

Acts Like Nozzle.

Some highly interesting conclusions were brought out by the inquiries made of several competent authorities, including the local astronomer, who commanded the post, together with his whole family, numbering five. An arm was found at a distance of half a mile, and a young girl's head was found half a mile away.

It is officially reported that the explosion was caused by a carpenter who was renailing a box of dynamite which had broken open.

## SOCIALIST REGIME TROUBLED.

Milwaukee Faces Deficit This Year of \$216,816.

Milwaukee, May 19.—Milwaukee is facing an anticipated deficit of \$216,816.27 for the current year.

City Comptroller C. P. Dietz today compiled for Mayor Seldel a statement of the city finances, which shows the socialists will be unable to do this year many of the things which they planned.

## DOES AWAY WITH TIRES.

George Westinghouse Invents Air Spring for Vehicles.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 19.—Another invention rivaling in importance that of the airplane has been completed by George Westinghouse, the famous inventor. It is known as the airspring, and by it Mr. Westinghouse claims the expense of running all rubber-tired vehicles will be decreased. It is claimed for the new invention that it will ultimately reduce the price of automobiles one-half.

The new airspring idea, which is now being tried out in Pittsburg, is a series of plungers working on air cushions, on the same principle as an elevator plunger. The airspring is placed under each corner of the frame of an automobile and takes the shock with greater ease than does the rubber tires now in use.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return. Saturdays and Sundays via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets good returning until Sunday night. All regular trains except the "Congressional Limited."

## WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland—Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow, unsettled; light, southerly winds.

## PARTY WORKER IS CHOSEN.

F. L. Marshall Will Get a New York Collectorship.

Fred L. Marshall, Republican leader of the Tenth assembly district of New York, will be appointed collector of internal revenue for the Third New York district, to succeed Ferdinand Eldman, who died recently. Mr. Marshall's name was proposed to President Taft yesterday by Lloyd C. Griscom, who was a White House caller.

The Third New York district comprises about one-third of New York City. There were six candidates for the vacancy.

GUNBOAT PADUCAH  
IS AT BLUEFIELDSEstrada and Madriz Forces  
Are Nearing Skirmish.

A force of 100 sailors has been landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, by Commander William W. Gilmer, U. S. N., commanding officer of the gunboat Paducah, to protect the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners.

Commander Gilmer has advised the Navy Department that the Estrada and Madriz forces are within three miles of each other, and that a battle is expected momentarily.

The steamer Venus, which has been at Bluefields for several days, has been ordered away from the port by Commander Gilmer, and will not be allowed to return. The Venus was fitted out by Madriz adherents at New Orleans recently. Before she left the Estrada representatives there protested to the Department of Justice that she was violating the neutrality laws. The district attorney made an investigation and reported there was no warrant for detaining her.

Becomes a War Ship.

After the departure she became a full-fledged war vessel, however, and entered Bluefields. Senior Irias, her commander, served notice that he intended to bombard the town if the insurgents did not surrender. Commander Gilmer declined to allow the bombardment.

The Venus also declared a blockade, and took a bag of mail from the steamship Dictator, which attempted to enter Bluefields.

Commander Gilmer compelled Senior Irias to give up the mail. As a result, the Venus was ordered away from Bluefields and will not be allowed to return.

Attitude of United States.

The State Department last night issued this official statement, explaining the policy of the government toward the steamship Venus.

"The United States policy as to the blockade at Bluefields, announcement of which by the Madriz faction would seem to constitute a recognition on their part of the belligerency of the Estrada faction, will naturally be the same as that laid down in regard to the blockade at Greytown by the Estrada faction."

"The Secretary of State then held that if the announced blockade or investment was effectively maintained and the requirements of international law, including warning to approaching vessels, were observed, the United States government would not be disposed to interfere to prevent its enforcement, but reserved all rights in respect to the validity of any proceedings against vessels as prizes of war."

"In the present instance, however, it should be observed that a vessel which, according to the authorities at a port of the United States, sailed therefrom in the guise of a merchantman, but had in reality been destined for use as a war vessel, by such act has forfeited full belligerent rights, such as the right of search on the high seas and of blockade."

Bigamist's Body  
Sent to Capital

Bogus Lord Beresford to Be  
Cremated Here.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Asheville, N. C., May 19.—The body of Sidney Lascelle, the bogus Lord Beresford, convicted forger, and said to have been a bigamist sixteen times over, was today shipped to Washington, D. C., to be cremated, and the ashes to be sent to wife No. 1, whose identity is a secret.

The undertakers, attorneys, and agents are sworn not to divulge her name. That she belongs to a prominent and wealthy New York family is admitted by those who have handled the case. She ran away with Lascelle, hurried to the "Little brick church around the corner" in New York, and was married twenty years ago.

The name of Mrs. T. J. Summerfield, of Passaic, N. J., is given as the woman, a sister-in-law of wife No. 1, who, becoming horrified that her brother-in-law's remains should have been unburied for eight years and viewed by thousands of people yearly, took steps to secure its cremation.

Lascelle died here as "Asquith" in November, 1902. His operations, besides covering many States, extended to England and the continent.

Popular Excursion Baltimore & Ohio R. R. May 22d.

Leaving Union Station 8:15 a. m. \$1.00 to Berkeley Springs; \$2.00 to Cumberland and return by special train, returning same day. An opportunity for a delightful trip very cheap.

\$1.25—Baltimore and Return. Every Saturday and Sunday. All trains both ways, both days, except Royal Limited.

Spent a Day at Gettysburg. Pennsylvania Railroad special excursion May 25. Only \$2.00 round trip. Special train leaves Washington 7:30 p. m. Plenty of time to see the great battle field.

FACTORY CENSUS  
SHOWS INCREASEOfficial Figures Announced  
by Director Durand.

## BASED ON 1904 COUNT

Significant Gains Made in the  
Amount of Capital Invested.

Inquiry Determines Cost of Property by Establishments for Purpose of Production—Value of Products in 1909 \$26,040,000 as Compared with \$18,359,000 in 1904—Salaries and Wages Increase 42 Per Cent.

The first official announcement by the Census Bureau relative to the census of manufactures for 1909, which began in January, was made by United States Census Director Durand yesterday, when he issued summaries giving the preliminary totals for private and governmental manufacturing establishments, exclusive of steam laundries, in the District for 1909, in comparison with similar details for 1904, the year of the last census of manufactures.

The census was taken under the supervision of William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures, and yesterday's statements are, in point of time, considerably in advance of the announcement in 1905 of the totals for the District, which at that time, as now, was the first area for which the statistics were completed.

"Establishment" as Unit.

Only manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system were included in the present census. Those distinguished as neighborhood, hand, and building industries, and small establishments having an annual product of less than \$500, were excluded. The term "establishment," as a unit of enumeration for the census of 1909, is deemed to be one or more factories, mills, or plants owned or controlled by one individual, partnership, corporation, or other owner located in the same town or city, and for which one set of books of account is kept.

It was required, wherever possible, that the report for any establishment should cover the period of twelve months ended December 31, 1909, whether it was in active operation during the whole of such period or not. Where, however, the business year of an establishment did not correspond to the calendar year, the data were secured for such completed business year as corresponded most nearly to the calendar year 1909.

The summary for the private establishments in the District in 1909, in comparison with the totals for 1904, shows increases ranging from 7 to 69 per cent, without any offsetting decrease in any part of the general advance.

The most significant gains were in the capital invested, 53 per cent; the value of products, 42 per cent; the value added to products by manufacture, 48 per cent; and the number of salaried officials and clerks, 69 per cent. The increase in cost of material used was 33 per cent; in salaries and wages, 42 per cent; in miscellaneous expenses, 46 per cent, and in the average number of wage-earners employed during the year, 22 per cent.

The number of private establishments in 1909 was 517, as against 482 in 1904, a gain of 55 concerns, or 7 per cent.

Thirty Millions Invested.

The capital invested in 1909 amounted to \$30,571,000, a gain of 53 per cent over 1904, when the amount was \$20,020,000. A considerable proportion of this increase is to be attributed, it is said, to several concerns recently established, whose operations, while having little significance in the total number of establishments, assume importance when considered with reference to capital, products, employees.

Continued on Page 4, Column 5.

Sentence Nearly Kills.

Woman Born in Washington Is  
Charged with Shoplifting.

Paris, May 19.—The police tribunal at Bourges has sentenced Mme. Christiana de Saint Gilles, who was born at Washington, D. C., to four months' imprisonment for shoplifting.

The woman clasped her infant child in her arms as sentence was pronounced. As she heard her fate, she fell and was attacked by a severe hemorrhage.

It is said the woman was starving when she committed the theft.

Halley's Comet.

DAILY BULLETIN.

May 20.—Halley comet sets to-day 8:11 p. m.; to-morrow, 9:12 p. m. Sun sets 7:11.

Comet's speed to-day, about 1,619 miles per minute. Comet's distance from the earth, 14,300,000 miles, and rapidly increasing. Comet's position directly north of Orion, where it was last autumn; right ascension, 5 hours 3 minutes 23 seconds; declination, 19 degrees 8 minutes north.

(Copyright, 1910, by Frederic Campbell, Inc., D.)

Spent a Day at Gettysburg. Pennsylvania Railroad special excursion May 25. Only \$2.00 round trip. Special train leaves Washington 7:30 p. m. Plenty of time to see the great battle field.

SWARMS CAMPING  
IN FUNERAL LINEThree Miles of Streets in  
London in Flutter.

## ROYALTY IN CORTEGE

Scotland Yard Police on Alert  
for Bomb-throwers.

Seal Industry on Thoroughfares to Be Traversed by Solemn Pageant and Display of Advertisements Suggest Lack of Respect, Though Much of Proceeds Is for Charity. Hotels and Cabbies Reap Harvest.

London, May 19.—A walk along the three miles of the procession route to-night suggested a crowded pleasure fair.

The sidewalks were so crowded with people viewing the decorations and dicker for seats that it was difficult to move at an ordinary pace. The whole route is lined with stands on each side wherever it has been possible to erect them, except through Hyde Park. Many shop fronts have been taken out and replaced by tiers of timber.

Conspicuous advertisements and prices are displayed. Indeed, on some parts of the route commercialism is incongruously, not to say jarringly, dominant. The bid for the harvest expected by the owners of the stands will not, however, materialize to the extent that was sanguinely calculated. The public have not been willing to meet their exorbitant demands, and they have been compelled to reduce their prices. Seats for which \$40 was asked Monday could easily be obtained to-night for \$15. Other seats in an excellent corner position, commanding a prolonged view, dropped from \$20 to \$10. Perhaps one stand in ten is ticketed as sold out. Some few stand owners have announced that their receipts will be given to charity.

Proceeds for Mine Victims.

One coal merchant who owns a stand states that the money obtained for seats will be given to those who suffered through the late mining disaster at White Haven. Such generosity, however, is exceptional, the general spirit being to make the most of the golden opportunity. Many seats will be sold to-morrow for what they will bring.

The prevailing tone of the decorations is purple, green, and white. There is very little black. Venetian masts along the route of the display British, Canadian, Australian, and other colonial flags at half mast. Upon the masts and lamp-posts are hung wreaths of evergreen. There are probably quite 5,000 of these, all being personal tributes of affection. They have been sent from everywhere in Great Britain in response to a suggestion from a London committee of loyal women. Each wreath is ticketed with the name of the sender. Those who have given the wreaths belong to every social rank. Many come from schools. The inscriptions are often touchingly worded.

The fronts of several clubs and hotels are draped with purple and white, relieved by green wreaths. Along Park lane, overlooking the Hyde Park section of the route, many of the house fronts are shrouded with purple. Conspicuous in the name of the sender. Those who have given the wreaths belong to every social rank. Many come from schools. The inscriptions are often touchingly worded.

Spent Night on Route.

Thousands of persons are spending the night along the route in order to secure places from which to view the procession. The suburban trains coming to London carried an unusual number of passengers, all wearing mourning and carrying baskets and bags of provisions. Trains also brought numbers from the provinces. The cabbies are coining money. There is an incessant stream of terminal in the direction of the route.

One hotel on the Strand refused 500 would-be guests before 2 o'clock this afternoon. The manager of the Savoy Hotel says that to-day was the busiest one he ever remembered. The story is the same throughout Central London. The approaches to the hotels are choked with cabs, the offices are continuously besieged, and the clerks are almost demented. Every hotel billiard room and smoking room is filled with sleepers. The night is still sultry like one in August, with an occasional burst of thunder. There is every prospect at this hour of heavy rains.

London, May 19.—Scotland Yard is active to-night perfecting details for the protection of the remarkable group of European sovereigns, who will ride on horseback through the three miles of streets to-morrow's cortege will traverse. Nine of them are kings, one an emperor, while two are objects of hatred to the radicals in Spain and Portugal.

Detectives from Madrid and Lisbon have been co-operating with the London detectives for the past few days in locating suspicious Spanish and Portuguese visitors, while a swarm of Berlin and St. Petersburg detectives has been here for a week. For this reason the detectives were instructed to-night to center their watchfulness at the marble arch, one of the points the cortege will pass, which, because of its openness, might offer the best strategic opportunity to foreign reds.

Photographers, for the first time in London, will be compelled to exhibit police passes bearing their photographs. The police are unwilling to take the chances of a camera being carried by unauthorized and unidentified persons.

Against Income Tax.

Boston, May 19.—So far as Massachusetts is concerned this year, the proposed income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution is dead. The senate late this afternoon killed the resolve favoring the amendment, by a vote of 23 to 11.

Cancer and Tumors.

Dr. D. Hiestand, of Reading, Pa., will be at 300 E. st. ne. Friday, May 20, from 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m. and 5 to 11 p. m.

## FACTS ABOUT THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The largest organization on earth is the Sunday school. It has more than twenty-six million members, to be found in every nation except Thibet.

North America alone has sixteen million Sunday school members.

Every State in the United States and every province in Canada is elaborately organized for Sunday school work, so that the remote cross-roads school is brought into touch with the international organization.

Every one of the 200 Protestant denominations, as well as some of the Roman Catholic parishes, contains the Sunday school. In practically all of the 275,000 individual Sunday schools the international lesson is studied weekly.

This lesson is prepared by an international interdenominational committee of eminent scholars. The members of the Sunday school range in age from the infant on the cradle roll to the aged persons in the adult department.

A new feature of the work is the parades of the adult Bible classes through the streets of convention cities.

The World's Sunday School Convention, in session here, is attended by official delegates from every State in the Union, from every province in Canada, and from more than fifty countries—the most cosmopolitan gathering ever held on this continent.

Previous conventions have been held in London, St. Louis, Jerusalem, and Rome.

PRESIDENT TAFT PRAISES  
WORK OF SUNDAY SCHOOL

Address of President Taft at the sixth convention of the World's Sunday School Association, at Convention Hall, last night.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen of the World's Sunday School Association:

One remark of your presiding officer sank so deeply into my mind that I must comment upon it at once. I hope he will continue to pray for the President of the United States. My experience is that it is needed.

It is a great honor to welcome to Washington, the city beautiful, a world's convention at a time when the city is most beautiful. From all parts of the world we welcome here the representatives of one of the two or three great instrumentalities for making the world better, for making it more moral, and for making it more religious.

Public Schools Not Enough.

As the twig is bent, so will the tree grow. Youth is the time to inculcate, for lasting results, moral and religious ideas. Our public school education, under the system which, with various denominations, we are obliged to adopt, is only secular teaching, with the teaching of morality in general. But that is not enough. There are those who feel as if it were dangerous to have education at all unless associated with religious education, but we in our country, under our system, have not found it practical to have public education associated with distinctly religious education. Therefore we feel, even more than in countries where that is possible, the necessity for Sunday schools. No matter what views are taken of general education, we all agree—Protestant, Catholic, and Jew alike—that Sunday school education is absolutely necessary to secure moral uplift and religious spirit.

Robert Raikes Landed.

The invention of the Sunday school is accredited to Robert Raikes in 1780 or 1781. That there had been something equivalent to the Sunday school, in one form or another, for centuries before that, is doubtless true, and I think history shows that we knew something of the Sunday school in this country before that time; but I think it was Mr. Raikes who pressed upon his countrymen the necessity for the use of this instrumentality in forwarding religion. At a time when he brought it forward the Sunday school had to supply some of the uses of the great public schools of to-day, but it is undoubtedly true that the impulse which he gave to religious thought and religious fervor in those days had much to do with adding to the revival of religion under the inspiration of the evangelists, and of Wesley and others, who made that revival in the eighteenth century so noteworthy.

Adam Smith, Hannah More, and Rowland Hill, the man who gave us the post-office in most of its useful features, introduced the Sunday school into London. It showed that Mr. Hill's mind was not only occupied with one means of spreading education, but that it also took up the subject of religious education as well.

SHIP TESTS OIL FUEL.

New York-Boston Liner Makes Successful Trip.

New York, May 19.—The steamship Yale, of the Metropolitan Steamship Line, between New York and Boston, having been fitted to burn oil under her boilers instead of bituminous coal, was given a trial trip to-day from her pier to Sandy Hook and return. The result of the test was a surprise. Without extending herself in the least, she developed a speed of seventeen knots an hour, which the chief engineer declared could be hooked up to twenty-five knots with simply the turning of a few valves. The steam necessary to push the Yale along at the speed of seventeen knots was generated by the burning of 1,000 gallons of petroleum per hour. This quantity of the fluid gave a steam pressure of 150 horsepower.

Sail for Lahm Cup.

St. Louis, May 19.—H. E. Honeywell, the St. Louis aeronaut, and W. F. Azman, tailor and amateur balloonist, sailed at 5:15 this afternoon in the balloon Continental in an attempt to lift the Lahm Cup. The balloon rose slowly to a moderate height and then was picked up by a strong wind and carried rapidly to the northwest. The start was unannounced.

Defense Before Senate Expected by Illinois Friends.

Chicago, May 19.—Senator William Lorimer, according to reports to-day, will be in Washington when the trial of Lee O. Neil Browne opens here, and it is said that some day next week he will address the Senate, defending himself from the attacks which have been made upon him since the Senatorial bribery charges were made public.

The Senator's friends have been urging him to make some statement. William S. Forest has been employed as counsel on an indictment charging bribery will come up before Judge McCure next Tuesday morning.

Holder Charge Branded.

Steel Trust Hospital Official Hints at Prosecution.

South Bethlehem, Pa., May 19.—Although the Bethlehem Steel Company officials refused to discuss the charges of A. E. Holder, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor, before the Senate committee at Washington to-day, that the company's hospital was a veritable slaughter house, Dr. R. A. Dinan, who had charge of the hospital, spoke freely to-night. He denied Holder's charges, and said, "It is an awful accusation to make and makes Mr. Holder liable to prosecution at my hands."

Real Art in Floral Work.

Blackstone's designs excel, 14th and H.

## TAFTS HAILED

Tumultuous Applause by  
Church Workers.

## THOUSANDS IN CHEERS

Wife of President Heroine of  
Great Demonstration.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE SPEAKS

Uproar Lasts Five Minutes Until Bishop Meyer Stops Ovation by Calling for Order—President Welcomes Great Gathering as Figure in New Page of Christian History.

Concludes with Touching Tribute to Dead King of England—John Wanamaker in His Speech Alludes to Roosevelt—Night Replete with Stirring Scenes—Swelling Chorus Sings Anthem.

Twelve thousand church workers rocked and swayed with tumultuous applause last night at the World's Sunday school convention in honor of Mrs. William Howard Taft, mistress of the White House.

Mrs. Taft was the heroine of an unprecedented scene. The President led her to the front of the platform, at Convention Hall, and introduced her as the real Chief Executive of the Nation. Cheer after cheer swept the great audience, while the first lady of the land stood looking down upon a sea of smiling faces.

Never before has a President's wife taken part in such a dramatic moment, and there was not a person in the splendid assembly, representing fifty-one nations, who did not catch the spirit that brought applauding thousands to their feet.

WELCOMED BY TAFT.

President Taft had stirred the convention to fervent enthusiasm with his address welcoming it to Washington. He uttered his last phrase in a ringing voice, and the crowd was in an uproar of appreciation when he turned and walked quickly to Mrs. Taft's seat.

Leading her by the arm, the President mounted the raised pulpit by her side, and when the tumult died to a breathless silence, he introduced her.

"This is the real President of the United States," said Mr. Taft, and the audience arose spontaneously and started an ovation that made the crowds in the streets outside wonder. For five minutes Mr. and Mrs. Taft stood bowing graciously, but the uproar did not stop until Bishop Meyer had raised his hand for order.

It was Mrs. Taft's first appearance before a large gathering, and the delight that fairly radiated from her face was reflected in the broad smile of the President. Both enjoyed the situation, and the crowd shared their enjoyment.

Arrived in Auto.

President and Mrs. Taft reached the hall in the White House automobile, accompanied by Capt. Butt, a few minutes after the second session of the convention had been opened.

They were met at the door and escorted to the platform by Justice Thomas H. Anderson, of the District Supreme Court; Chief Justice S. J. Peelle, of the Court of Claims; Rev. Dr. S. H. Woodrow, Hon. George D. McCrary, and Chairman B. H. Warner, of the convention executive committee.

"I want to thank your gracious President," said Bishop P. B. Meyer, of London, introducing Mr. Taft. "For that noble valourism he sent the night our King lay dead. We can never forget that—of England. I introduce him to you as a great man of the age."

As the President mounted the rostrum, the convention accorded him the official salute. Like magic, thousands of handkerchiefs appeared, and he gazed across a whirlwind of fluttering white linen. When the applause subsided he stood silent for a minute.

"One remark of our presiding officer sank deeply in my mind," he began, in a voice that carried to the last row, a block away. "I want to comment on it at once. I hope he will continue to pray for the President of the United States. My experience is that it is needed."

Sunday School Necessary.

The president declared it is self-evident that Sunday school education is necessary. He hailed the great gathering before him as a figure in a new page of Christian history.

"There are those," he added, "who feel as if it were dangerous to have education at all unless associated with religion. But in our country, under our system, we have not found it practical to have public education associated with distinctly religious education. Therefore we feel, even more than in countries where it is possible, the necessity for Sunday schools."

President Taft concluded with a touching tribute to the dead King of England.

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.